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preparation of the people: these are all elements in the Mexican situation which tend to explain present conditions.

The work of Mr. Baerlein is a valuable adjunct to the study of present conditions. In his capacity as correspondent of the *London Times* he visited many different sections of the country. His keen sense of dramatic contrasts enables him to paint an exceedingly vivid picture of conditions prevailing during the long presidency of Porfirio Diaz.

The author has evidently concentrated his attention on the shortcomings of the Diaz administration. He fails to take into account the fact that during its early years, the fundamental problem was to establish something approaching order throughout the confines of the Republic. In the accomplishment of this purpose some ruthless measures were no doubt adopted, but it must also be borne in mind that the national administration had to deal with a lawless element which, while not forming any considerable percentage of the total population, was able to create a feeling of insecurity throughout the country.

The author dwells at length on the mistakes of the Diaz administration and the corruption which existed amongst officials. As to the extent of such corruption there are wide differences of opinion. It is true that influential persons were able to secure special concessions and franchises and amassed large fortunes through such special privileges. It is also true that large land owners were able to increase the extent of their holdings at the expense of their weaker neighbors. Opposition to the Diaz régime, especially if it took the form of political agitation, was ruthlessly suppressed.

All of these facts are brought out with great clearness by the author, but he fails to point out one of the most important shortcomings of the policy of President Diaz, namely the failure clearly to appreciate the fact that the development of the country's wealth did not necessarily mean a corresponding advance in its welfare. Porfirio Diaz concentrated his efforts on the utilization of the natural resources of the country, but he failed to accompany his efforts in this direction with the proper safeguards to the interests of the working classes. While, therefore, the country advanced rapidly in wealth during his administration, the condition of the farm laborers and miners did not show a corresponding improvement.

In spite of a certain lack of proportion the book of Mr. Baerlein is a valuable contribution to a study of the antecedents of the present situation in Mexico.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

CHAPIN, F. STUART. *Introduction to the Study of Social Evolution*. Pp. xix, 306. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1913.

This book is an attempt to present in usable form the more elementary aspects of biological and anthropological material of social evolution for elementary classes in sociology. Part I with three chapters on variation and heredity, struggle for existence and the origin and antiquity of man presents the essential phases of organic evolution. Part II with six chapters on association, the influences of physical environment, social heredity,

racess and peoples, tribal society, and the transition from tribal to civil society, surveys the main aspects of social evolution. At the end of each chapter is given a selected bibliography of the standard works from which the material is drawn.

Like many other teachers the author has felt the need for a collection of the material to be put into the hands of the student. So varied and scattered are the sources that the average library is entirely inadequate in duplicate copies to supply a class of any considerable proportions with facilities to pursue the studies for themselves through assignments. As a result the lecture method of instruction has been often a necessity in this subject. How well this volume will meet this need can be determined only by use. The reviewer is of the opinion that its practical utility would have been enhanced greatly had it been somewhat more comprehensive. It will require much in the way of lecture and further explanation.

The material is well selected and presented. The order is logical and scientific. Considerable emphasis is placed upon the illustrations which illuminate the text and which otherwise would be inaccessible to the average student, called as they are from such a wide range of sources.

We believe the author has done a real service not only in emphasizing the need for the constructive study of developing society but also in rendering the material for such study more available.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

COLLIER, PRICE. *Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View*. Pp. xii, 602. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1913.

In two earlier books, *The West in the East* and *England and the English*, Price Collier, writing from an American point of view, has given an interesting and suggestive account of the people of the East and of England, and of their customs and problems. The present work is a similar study of Germany and the Germans.

The first two chapters trace the historical development of Germany. Chapter III deals in a friendly way with the present Emperor, William II, a man who has impregnated the German people "with his own aims and ambitions, to such an extent, that they may be said, so to speak, to live their political, social, martial, religious, and even their industrial, life in him." Mr. Collier professes the greatest sympathy with the kaiser in his capacity as war lord, and in his insistent stiffening of Germany's martial back-bone, yet believes that the German Emperor is far and away the best and most powerful friend that the English have in Europe.

The place of the newspaper and the power of the journalist is said to be increasing rapidly, but as yet neither the press as a whole, nor the journalists, with a few exceptions, exert the influence on either society or politics of the press in America and England. A good word is said for German cities, which in the great majority of cases present no loopholes for private plunder, and which are administrated by experts, not by politicians.